

FRANCE STIRRED BY WITHDRAWAL OF R. W. BOYDEN

Diplomatists Would Learn if America Is Pro-French or Pro-German.

"STEPPED ON OUR TOES"

Paris 'Midi' Thinks U. S. Government Forgets European Psychology.

WARNING BY HANOTAUX

'Affection for France Must Be Translated Into Facts.'

He Comments.

The withdrawal of Roland W. Boyden from the Reparations Commission and cable despatches from Washington that the remaining American troops in the Rhine may be recalled within the next few days have excited influential French diplomatists here to a point where they are demanding that the United States either proclaim that she is pro-French or pro-German.

That is the dominant strain of an editorial by Gabriel Hanotaux in the *Intransigeant* to-night, wherein the writer warns the American Government against the futility of hoping to obtain peace by listening to Germany's bluffing attempts to arbitrate. "Let us talk plain first of all with the Americans, since they like frankness," M. Hanotaux says. "Let us be frank with them. On every new circumstance arising they attest affection for France and we know they are sincere, but affection must be translated in facts and not only in smiles and vain proposals."

Wilson Engagements. "America fought in Europe with Europe for the independence of the planet. In bringing help to France, Belgium, England and Italy she saved herself. I have shown irrefutably in written texts that Kaiser Wilhelm intended, after defeating France and England, to construct a powerful armada and force the capitulation of the United States."

"Americans understood that perfectly. Depending upon the Allies' forces while the time was still opportune, the United States themselves constructed a counter force which gave them the balance of power. We were victors together for a common cause."

"With victory obtained, the American constitutional Government, such as it was, and recognized by all, even by America, in the midst of war re-elected Mr. Wilson, imposed upon us a form of peace which was not ours. In exchange Mr. Wilson undertook formal engagements respecting the United States and Europe, and he promised to unite with us in a triple alliance, which became our sole guaranty and for which we abandoned our political system."

"Then all at once, the Government having changed, we know not any longer what to expect from America. Frankly, how can we end the war? It must be ended even by America. Will she finish it with us or against us? That's the whole question."

"Let Us Know Immediately."

"In the event that her thoughts and sentiments remain faithful, everything will be arranged, but let us know immediately."

"If on the contrary, we continue to delay, to balance pros and cons; if we encourage German appeals to American pacifism which is not our business, bluff, then the Germans will lift up their heads and nobody will be able to hold them. Neither America nor France can then be master of the future."

M. Hanotaux concludes the same dilemma confronts France in regard to England.

"They are either for us or against us," he writes; "there cannot be any other choice."

Phillip Millet, writing in the *Paris Midi*, generally expresses the views of Premier Briand and Louis Loucheur, who says Mr. Boyden's work with the commission, but regrets his withdrawal at a time when it gives the Germans the impression that America is abandoning Europe, although Mr. Boyden notes that the intention "it is not the first time the United States has carelessly stepped on our toes," says M. Millet. "It is admitted that they have not done so maliciously. Nevertheless it is to be desired that the American peace commission, with its good intentions, initiate itself seriously into European psychology."

Mr. Boyden expects to leave for the United States on Monday, and is presently accompanied by Col. James G. Thompson, who has been representing Herbert Hoover in the direction of European food relief, and since the departure of the American peace commission has been officially aiding Mr. Boyden in his work with the reparations commission.

Few Commissions Remain.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The withdrawal of Roland W. Boyden and his associates from the reparations commission of the Allies reduces American activities in Europe in connection with the settlement of war problems to relief work and the exercise of special functions, such as those of Walker D. Hines, who was specially appointed arbitrator in the distribution of river shipping and the work of the Shipping Board and army services. Mr. Hines will continue the work of arbitrating and distributing former enemy river tonnage. The Shipping Board's office in Paris will also be continued indefinitely and the Graves Registration Service expects to complete its work by the end of the year. In addition, the army staff has an office in Paris for the adjustment of American Expeditionary Force claims.

American welfare organizations are still doing a limited amount of welfare work in Europe, which is directed from Paris by the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the American Committee for Devastated France and several other organizations.

Mr. Boyden delivered his farewell statement to the Reparations Commission at its session here today. He received formal expressions of regret from all the delegates.

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NATIONS IN BRITISH EMPIRE ALL VOTE FREE IN LEAGUE

Premier Smuts Says President Wilson Was Persuaded to View They Were Little League by Themselves—Urges United States to Enter.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Feb. 19.—President Wilson was persuaded to the view that the British Empire is in reality a small league of nations, declared Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in addressing an enthusiastic League of Nations demonstration here yesterday. He expressed the hope that America would soon adopt this viewpoint, join the league and assist it with all its might.

The Premier said that one of the difficulties of the League was the fact that the small nations of the British Empire had a

FRENCH SPLIT WITH BRITISH IS FEARED

Continued from First Page.

"Either Germany executes her obligations or France will execute them. Is that clear enough?"

EUROPE IS AWAITING

HARDING INAUGURAL

London Conference May Be Influenced by His Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau.

London, Feb. 19.

It now seems certain that the big moment of the allied conference in London will come when Warren G. Harding delivers his inaugural address in Washington. Meanwhile the background here is full of trouble for the conference which hopes to settle most of the world's troubles here in the next two weeks.

With the recalcitrant attitude of the Germans becoming more certain every day, there is the agreement reached by the Allies that the Paris terms must be substantially enforced. But there is no agreement as to methods.

Regarding the Near East problem France, Italy and England are going into the conference apparently as widely divided as the actual contending parties, Greece and Turkey. England has become reconciled to King Constantine as ruler of Greece, but Italy is not reconciled toward him for reasons of state that will develop later. Furthermore, the attitude of America tends to complicate the whole situation still further.

Allied diplomatists admit that Mr. Harding's inaugural address may fall as a real bombshell into the discussions regarding how to dispose of Germany's war debt. Although an allied quarter the discussion of America's relations with the war debt is kept on a strictly informal basis, the correspondence of the United States is being informed to-night that it is likely one of the modifications to be proposed by Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, will be an out and out scheme for making the war debt payments to America dependent upon the German payments to the Allies.

Financial Plan Favored.

It is further stated that the scheme, which involves the pledging of about 55,000,000 German gold marks through forty-two years as against the \$10,000,000,000 which the Allies owe in form of peace, which was not ours, in exchange Mr. Wilson undertook formal engagements respecting the United States and Europe, and he promised to unite with us in a triple alliance, which became our sole guaranty and for which we abandoned our political system.

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vote, but he asserted that it should be understood that South Africa's vote was that of an independent state.

"Thus what 'America' achieved by seven years of bloody war," he continued, "was achieved peacefully by the league for South Africa."

A tribute to the work of President Wilson on behalf of the league was paid by the Premier, who asserted: "Hundreds of years hence Wilson's name will be one of the greatest in history. The league, which will be one of the most potential things in the future, is the result of the hearts of peoples and embodied inspirations born out of the sufferings of the late war."

The incoming Harding Administration a clean slate in handling problems growing out of the war. The viewpoint of the department is that the question of reparations must be dealt with through united action, and the United States "is morally bound to cooperate with the Allies and not to disapprove of any action they may take in an effort to solve the perplexing reparations problem."

The present Administration has long reached the anomalous situation in which this Government was placed by representation on the Reparations Commission without voice in agreements reached. The failure of the United States to ratify the treaty perfected at Versailles has left the Administration in the position of merely killing time.

At the same time the presence of an American at the meetings of the Reparations Commission continues to give the impression that this Government was represented in the arrangements reached. Naturally, it is pointed out, Mr. Boyden could not agree to anything, and it was thought best to discontinue unofficial discussions which could lead nowhere.

It was explained to-day that a change in the treaty itself might result from an agreement by the allied nations to solve the reparations problem and were the United States represented at the discussions when such an agreement should be reached its representative would be asked to approve it. He could not do this, since the State Department is itself unable to say what attitude the United States would assume.

ITALY WANTS LARGER SHARE IN REPARATIONS

Opposition Takes Form to 12 Per Cent. Export Levy.

ROME, Feb. 19.—Opposition to the plan formulated at the Paris conference for levying an indemnity of 12 per cent on Germany's exports as part of her reparations payments was expressed to-day by most of the members of the Parliamentary, Foreign Affairs and Finance commissions in a continuance of their discussion of the German reparations project.

Luigi Luzzatti, formerly Minister of the Treasury, who presided, insisted that the 10 per cent share of the German reparations assigned to Italy was insufficient. Some members suggested that an increase be asked in the amount of indemnity which Bulgaria and Hungary must pay to Italy, while others proposed that she obtain economic concessions in the former German colonies.

THREE FRENCH LEADERS GET MARSHALS' BATONS

D'Esperey, Lyautey and Fayolle Are Promoted.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The promotion of Gen. Louis E. M. F. Franchet d'Esperey, Louis Hubert Gonzalve Lyautey and Marie Emile Fayolle as Marshals of France was announced to-day.

The promotion of Generals d'Esperey, Lyautey and Fayolle raises the number of Marshals of France to six, the other three being Marshals Joffre, Foch and Pétain.

Gen. d'Esperey is former Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the East. Frequently alluded to as the conqueror of Macedonia, it was he who, at the head of the Allied armies in the early fall of 1918, brought Bulgaria to terms after a brilliant campaign. He has since been in Constantinople, the greater part of the time as head of the allied forces in Turkey.

Gen. Lyautey for several years had been a successful Governor of French Morocco, when, in 1916, he entered the reconstructed Cabinet of Premier Briand as War Minister. He resigned in March, 1917, and later was reappointed Resident General in Morocco.

Gen. Fayolle, who recently paid a visit to the United States, had a brilliant war record, commanding the French army in the first battle of the Somme, playing a notable part in stopping the German rush in the spring of 1918, and later commanding the group of armies which advanced south of the Somme in the allied offensive which checked the German July offensive. Shortly afterward he aided in delivering in this sector the blow which started the great German defeat.

Gen. Fayolle commanded the American forces in their brilliant exploit at Cantigny, and had an important American contingent with him in the offensive of July 18 between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry.

OLD CHIMES RING AGAIN ON LONDON EXCHANGE

End Silence of Six Years Caused by the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau.

London, Feb. 19.

The ringing of the chimes of the Royal Exchange, in the heart of the financial district, was resumed this week after a silence of six years caused by the war. The Lady Mayors presented a button which caused the playing of the national anthem, one of the twenty-one times it is possible to play on the chimes.

The chimes have been rung in the historic spot since 1471 and have figured conspicuously in the literature of the old city. They have had a place in three Royal Exchanges, the two previous ones having been destroyed by fire. But each time the chimes were replaced and now they have been restored and brought up to date with all the most modern appliances. The chimes ring at 3 A. M., 3 P. M. and at 6 o'clock in the evening.

FILES PROTEST IN CHINA.

Great Northern Telegraph Company Fights American Radio.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—Managing Director Swenson of the Great Northern Telegraph Company said to-day that his company had lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the construction of wireless apparatus in Shanghai by the American Federal Wireless Company.

The Danish and British governments are supporting our protest through their respective diplomatic representatives," he said.

ASQUITH ASSAILS POLICY IN IRELAND

He Calls 'Hideous Succession of Blunders' Blackest in England's Annals.

SEES BRITAIN SUNK LOW

Former Premier Describes

Paris Reparations Plan Impossible of Fulfillment.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—H. H. Asquith, former Prime Minister, in a speech here to-day severely assailed the Irish policy of the Government and its failure to publish the Strickland report.

He declared that "the hideous succession of blunders and crimes committed during the last six months" was the blackest in the annals of England's relations with Ireland, and never in the lifetime of the oldest among them had Great Britain sunk so low in the moral scale of nations.

Mr. Asquith described the Paris agreement on reparations as impossible of fulfillment, and he added, it was an extraordinary paradox, which would be comic if it were not so serious, that the people who were proposing the anti-dumping bill to exclude German goods from the British markets were in the same breath asking Germany to pay the indemnity in goods.

Great Britain's campaign against the Irish Republican movement also was denounced yesterday by the Right Rev. Patrick Joseph Clune, Archbishop of Perth, Australia, upon his return to that city from Europe, says a despatch to the London Times. While visiting in Ireland, Archbishop Clune took part in unofficial negotiations looking to the restoration of peace between the British Government and leaders of the Sinn Féin.

"I say with regret and reluctance," the Archbishop is quoted as saying, "that every infamy perpetrated by Germany during her occupation of Belgium has been renewed and repeated, and in some cases exceeded, in Ireland. I subscribe to every word said by Daniel P. Valera in his recent charges against English forces in Ireland. A blacklist of persons who are to be assassinated is placed in the hands of those in the pay of the Crown, which is responsible for the situation. The appalling horrors of this hellish policy have not achieved their object, but have embittered moderate Irishmen."

Archbishop Clune is said to have acknowledged that he had been shown the greatest kindness from leaders on both sides, and declared that many upholders of the British policy had felt the Premier was anxious for a peaceful solution of the Irish problem.

"Interested persons," he added, "have found a way, however, to frustrate such schemes by working in high places."

THREE IRISH EMIGRANT HOUSES ARE RAIDED

Dozen Youths Prevented From Sailing for U. S.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—A new scheme which the police believe is intended by the Sinn Féin to prevent young Irishmen from emigrating to America and thus depleting the ranks of the Irish republican army was inaugurated here last night when armed men raided three emigrant boarding houses and seized the tickets and passports of a dozen youths who were ready to sail to-day on the steamship Carmania. The men were ordered to return to Ireland immediately.

No personal injury was inflicted on the youths and no damage done to the houses. The raids were carried out by large bodies of men.

BRITAIN TO DEVELOP PALESTINE RESOURCES

Sir Alfred Mond Is Optimistic Over Country.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—As soon as Great Britain's Palestine mandate has been submitted to the League of Nations an effort will be made to raise a loan for development of the country, which is regarded as having great possibilities, according to Sir Alfred Mond, Commissioner of Works, who recently returned from an official visit to Palestine.

The possibilities of Palestine, both as a producing and consuming country, are immense, Sir Alfred said, but pointed out that Palestine suffered much during the war, and many of its most fertile tracts now resemble a desert. The cost of living in Palestine has risen 500 per cent, Sir Alfred declared, adding that the country is in need of everything, including all forms of machinery.

Sir Alfred said the authorities were convinced of the existence of mineral oil in Palestine and actually knew that phosphates and asphalt were there.

WALSH DEPRECATES TROUBLE WITH BRITAIN

But Senator Wants U. S. to Aid Ireland's Cause.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Five hundred persons to-night, under \$2000 for relief work in Ireland by paying \$50 each for a dinner given by the recently organized American Committee for Relief in Ireland.</